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The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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We do not accept advertising



War Still Menaces World

WE ARE about to celebrate our first Christmas at peace in five years. For most of the world it has been longer. For much of it, there is still no peace.

Nor is there much good will in the hearts of men.

Under these circumstances, we cannot say with certainty that we will be at peace next Christmas. War still rages in the Orient. It smoulders in Europe, Africa and South America.

Experience has taught us that war anywhere is a menace to the entire world. Therefore, this is a fitful and uncertain peace we celebrate this year, after four Christmases of bloodshed, hatred and death.

If peace is to come permanently to the world it must come through men inspired by the simple, eternal message of Christianity—"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

This message of Christianity is also the message of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism and all the other great religions of the world. There is no basic conflict between them. They are all trying to reach the same place we are.

But none of us will live in a world of peace as long as our leaders haggle in a vacuum of prejudice and ignorance. World statesmen have descended to the level of Hallowe'en pranksters trying to scare each other behind atomic masks.

American foreign policy has stagnated on the misconception that we can give, or withhold, the secrets of the universe.

We should know that science has no racial, religious or geographic limitations.

It is at the service of the atheist as well as the Christian. None can deny others the use of their minds.

We cannot prevent Russia from developing atomic energy. We should not attempt it. Rather we should join Russia and other friendly nations to see that this energy is perfected for the benefit of mankind.

If such a cooperative quest for the secrets of science fails, then we shall plunge into a race of death with other nations for weapons that will sound the knell of humanity.

This is a momentous Christmas we celebrate at peace this year.

Labor Conference Cannot Agree

Lewis and Murray Try to Get Even with Each Other

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE no foolish optimism about any great accomplishments by the Labor-Management Conference now meeting in Washington and of which I am a member.

I cannot see how it is possible for labor and management to reach any kind of understanding. The two interests are distinctly opposite in most of the agenda.

Under the rules, it takes almost unanimous consent to approve even a declaration of principle. The employers have no power from their constituents to put anything into effect, even if a declaration, let us say, in favor of a general increase in wages, were adopted.

Of course it is madness to believe that the groups will come out in favor of a general increase in wages to meet the increased cost of living.

We only say that if such a declaration, or any other declaration dealing with the working conditions of the toilers, were seriously considered and approved—which it would not be—it would be impossible for the employers to put such a declaration into effect.

For instance, if Mr. Mosher, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is a member representing the employers and who sits on the collective bargaining committee with the writer, could be prevailed upon—which he cannot be—to agree to a certain condition or declaration, he could not possibly put such a declaration of agreement into effect, because the individuals who compose the National Association of Manufacturers will not accept any orders or any decision or agreement made by Mr. Mosher.

Then there is another member of the committee representing industry, Mr. Roth of

San Francisco. He has no power to agree to anything that might even in a remote way favor the workers. Those men are very decent and gentlemanly to talk with, but they have limitations and much prejudice.

Then on the side of labor, on the collective bargaining committee, there is Sidney Hillman of the CIO, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Next there is Lee Pressman, attorney for the CIO, and Julius Emspak, who represents the CIO Radio and Electrical Workers Union.

The three men representing the American Federation of Labor on this special committee are Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Edward J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Charles J. MacGowan, president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

While there has been no disagreement so far among the labor leaders, there are policies and practices regarding which their opinions and their training are distinctly opposite. There is not much hope, in my opinion, that we will get anywhere.

On the floor of the general conference and on some of the committees, the only matter that has been given any publicity, to date, is the fact that John L. Lewis and Phil Murray, two former associates and members of the United Mine Workers' Union, have been continually wrangling between themselves—getting even with each other.

This, of course, proves that in the first place there is no unity and there could be no unity between those conflicting interests and representatives of labor, although it is possible that in substantial, material declarations in behalf of the workers, a form

of understanding or agreement could be reached. But amongst the employers there is an even worse feeling, greater misunderstandings, a difference of serious importance as to the rights of labor and industry.

How then can there be any such thing as something constructive coming out of this Labor-Management Conference? Those responsible for the creation of this conference must certainly not have labor in mind because there is nothing for labor to gain and there is a possibility that if the squabbling and arguing continues, labor may lose whatever part of the good will of the public it now has. The whole set-up is an impossibility.

As a member of the committee on collective bargaining it is ridiculous to argue with the employers and waste one's time trying to convince them of the justice of collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining now prevails in almost every industry throughout the nation and the only way it has been brought to where it is, is because of the economic strength of the organized workers.

Wages, hours and working conditions, it is agreed, are not to be considered, as of this writing, because each organization, each union and each group of employers has its own method of dealing with wages, hours and working conditions.

In other words, it is a matter for the respective organizations and not something that can be declared as a general proposition.

Some industries can well afford to pay better wages at this time, but there are many industries that, while they have made some profits during the war years, may be handicapped from now on, or until they are again firmly established from a manufacturing and selling standpoint.

Consequently a general declaration of a substantial increase in wages is out of the question by the conference. It would not be either practical or possible, much as all

the men of labor would like to see such a declaration made.

It may have been in the minds of those who are responsible for the calling of this conference that in order to offset agitation on the part of Congress—which agitation contemplates adverse and more severe anti-labor laws—labor and industry could get together and try to prevent or minimize the danger.

Well, if that was in the minds of those responsible for the conference, a very poor beginning was made when declarations were coming day after day from labor-hating legislators on Capitol Hill that you must do this, and you must do that, and you must reach an understanding, or else . . .

The worst thing that can happen is to threaten either labor or industry by holding a club over its head.

I cannot express myself as intelligently on the side of business as I can on the side of labor, but I do know that the very minute the club was exposed or the threat was offered, the men of labor immediately resented it; and again I know also that you cannot hold labor down with chains.

They can pass all the legislation they desire, but they cannot mine coal, run steel mills, manufacture a million cars a month, or operate 600,000 trucks.

That is not in any way even an indirect threat to the legislators; it is only said in the way of advice.

If such laws are enacted and violations occur, they will make the case worse if they lock up some of the top men in the strike. That would only get industry, government and labor into a worse mess.

Common sense, education, reasonable persuasion, are the remedies. Not shackling men and women, millions of them, by legislation promoted by some congressman who comes from a district where there are really no labor unions and no industry.

The old story is true that the more you persecute labor, the more you strengthen labor. But down there in Washington you

hear the whispering in little gatherings, "no reason in the world why labor cannot be held as responsible for its actions as capital" . . . "no reason whatever why labor should not be classified as a trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law" . . . "no reason whatever why labor should not be penalized whenever its members go out on strike."

Those are the rumblings prevailing. It was declared many years ago, in interpreting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the passage of the Clayton Act, that "labor is not a commodity nor an article of commerce."

Yet the Washington whisperers want to classify men and women, with their sweat and blood, their human pains and sufferings, in the same category as machinery established for profit making.

Then we hear rumblings that "no strikes should prevail until . . . or unless . . . or before . . . etc." By such action they would not only nullify the National Labor Relations Act, but other laws which gave a semblance of liberty to labor.

One federal government official in an address before the conference, stated that he believed the only answer to the problem of strikes was a "labor czar," who would make a decision when labor and business disagreed and whose decision would be final and binding.

Individuals making such statements know very little of the heart and soul of labor. Very true, we might get an honest man in the beginning, a governmental representative, but how do we know what is going to happen in a year or two from now, when government, both state and national, may be bitterly opposed to the aspirations of labor. And how easy it is to influence a man when labor and its representatives are struggling and battling for a decision against the millionaire corporations of this country who have so many ways of making it comfortable for the so-called labor czar.

Then another suggests compulsory arbitration. That is, if you cannot agree among yourselves, we will appoint a man to make a decision. Compulsory arbitration has not worked even half successfully in any country where it has prevailed. It would not work successfully in our country. Mutual, honest arbitration can work and does work, but not compulsory arbitration, because again there is too much involved in dollars and cents, and the arbiter is only human and has been susceptible in many instances in the past to temptation.

I do want to say, however, that this good has come out of the conference: We have met with men on both sides of the table whom we understand better and who understand us better. They are doing their jobs in fine fashion as they see the light and as their training and environment has educated them.

Those men on the other side of the table are brainy men and many of them understand our position because they have met with us and we with them.

When we leave the conference there will be more mutual consideration and respect by the opposite sides. One thing is certain, and that is that we are in a period of disturbed minds and unrest almost indescribable.

The only way to help our country and the world out of this volcano of misunderstanding and discontent is by reasoning out the problems involved, each one on each side trying to understand the other fellow, in the hope that better understandings, even leading to compromise, can prevail as the months roll into the years. It is the hope and prayer, I believe, of each man participating in this conference, that the world will again get back to normal acting and normal thinking, and that bitterness and hatred will be abolished between industry and labor.

Strong nations will not be attacked when the enemy knows they are strong.

—*The Progressive Miner.*

More Deliveries — More Jobs

Labor Throughout Nation Backs Teamster Drive

MORE deliveries mean more jobs, declare two influential labor newspapers in throwing their support behind the Teamster campaign for daily milk deliveries and pre-war delivery service by department stores, laundries, bakeries and groceries.

These two papers are the *St. Louis Labor Tribune* and *The Kern County Union Labor Journal* of Bakersfield, Calif.

Both gave strong editorial indorsement of the delivery drive and urged their readers to assist the Teamsters by demanding service from dairies and department stores.

They echo similar sentiments expressed by the *Washington State Labor News* of Seattle and the *Chattanooga Labor World*, indicating that organized labor throughout the country is rallying behind the Teamsters to prevent business from unjustly reducing employment.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER appreciates the splendid cooperation it is receiving from these labor publications.

The article in the California paper appears under the heading — "Insist Upon Daily Milk Deliveries!"

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is conducting a spirited drive to regain daily deliveries of milk in all cities, large and small, now that ODT Order No. 17 is a thing of the past," the paper states.

It then quotes International Vice-President Dave Beck of Seattle in *The Washington Teamster* as follows:

"The war is over, and the unemployed number in the thousands in Washington, Oregon and California. Yet, the way is open to create jobs by forcing the restoration to the public of deliveries it enjoyed before the war. Remember this: business firms saved huge sums when deliveries were abandoned but there is not a single instance of record where that saving, or any part of it, was passed along to the public."

Continuing, the California paper states: "President Tobin, in the November edition of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, phrased it this way:

'... this is particularly urgent in the dairy industry. The national organization of dairy employers has adopted a program which would eventually abolish home deliveries entirely. If they can maintain every-other-day deliveries, they will be well along with their program. The next step would be deliveries every third day and finally, none at all.'

"In the same issue Thomas E. Flynn, good right-hand of the Teamster president, says:

'... for the information of the milk industry, the full resources of the Teamsters' Union and its almost 700,000 members will be thrown behind every milk dealer who restores full daily deliveries.'

"The front cover of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER bears the following boldface headline: 'DON'T DRINK STALE MILK — INSIST ON DAILY DELIVERIES.'

'It will not burden industry to restore prewar truck deliveries. BUT IT WILL MAKE MANY, MANY JOBS. That will mean more purchasing power, and thereby benefit everybody, including the firm that puts on the truck driver,' sums up Beck.

"The Teamsters point out that returning service men are entitled to return to their old jobs. The immediate return to delivery service schedules by not alone the dairies but all retail firms, will make this a reality. It will also provide, in many cases, new jobs, thus cutting down on unemployment loads.

"You, readers of The Journal, can help in this nation-wide drive of the Teamsters, by insisting upon daily milk delivery and by having your store purchases delivered, instead of trying to take them home, either in the family car or by the local overcrowded bus system."

Council Opens Delivery Campaign

Daily Papers Refuse Teamster Ads; Weeklies Accept Them

BY MICHAEL C. GRANAT

President, Indianapolis Joint Council No. 69

THE Indianapolis Joint Council of Teamsters has opened an advertising campaign to provide jobs for returning war veterans in home delivery service.

In spite of the opposition of employers and the refusal of the daily newspapers to carry paid advertisements appealing for public support for veterans seeking their old delivery jobs back, the campaign will be a success.

When the daily newspapers refused to carry the advertisement reproduced on the following page, we decided to put the ad in neighborhood commercial weeklies and religious publications, all of which accepted the advertisement without question.

In this way the Teamsters reached more people at much less expense than through the daily newspapers.

We inserted the ad in *The Indiana Catholic and Record* and *The Jewish Post*, both with statewide circulations. We reached the large Negro population through the columns of *The Indianapolis Recorder* and we blanketed the largest residential section through a widely read shopping newspaper known as the *North Side Topics*.

We intend to follow this up with similar advertisements in other neighborhood weekly newspapers until we have let everyone in Indianapolis know what the daily newspapers refused to let us say.

When the daily newspapers rejected our advertising, we planned to carry the fight through our own publication, *The Indiana Teamster*, running off a special edition with enough papers to put one on the doorstep of every family in the principal cities of the state.

But we found that we could carry the advertising campaign through the weekly

commercial papers cheaper than we could print enough copies of *The Indiana Teamster* to cover the state.

However, we are using *The Indiana Teamster* to supplement the campaign and keep our membership advised of our progress and what papers will accept our advertising and which ones won't.

For the benefit of other joint councils or individual unions whose members are unemployed because of the refusal of dairies to return to daily milk deliveries and the reluctance of department stores to give pre-war delivery service, we will recount our experiences.

We began laying plans for this campaign as far back as last September. We anticipated that the dairies and department stores would try to hang on to the wartime restrictions on deliveries even though it deprived war veterans of jobs.

We also decided that the best way to break down the opposition of the employers was by a direct appeal to the public, stating the facts and asking householders to demand daily delivery of milk and delivery of all packages purchased at department stores.

We discussed our plans with *The Indianapolis Star*, a morning newspaper which decorates its front page with a slogan proclaiming its "fairness."

The *Star*, last September, said it would carry our advertisements on this subject and quoted us rates.

We then prepared the advertisement reproduced on the following page. This is reproduced as a guide for other locals or joint councils planning similar action. It may be used by any other Teamster organization, in whole or in part.

(Continued on Page 8)

NO ROOM *for* THIS

GIVE A VETERAN A JOB!!

On November 1 all wartime restrictions on all types of home deliveries were rescinded by the federal government.

That means you won't have to drink stale milk any longer. You can have it delivered fresh on your doorstep every morning.

It also means that you won't have to wrestle bulky packages home from the department stores on crowded buses and streetcars.

In other words, the bars have been raised by the government. The war is over. The wartime necessity of conserving manpower and equipment no longer exists.

In fact, the necessity has been reversed. During the war it was your patriotic duty to drink stale milk delivered every other day, to carry your packages home in spite of the inconvenience.

Now it is your patriotic duty to demand that you get your milk fresh every day as you used to before the war. It is your patriotic duty to tell department store clerks—"Have it Delivered!"

By insisting on the restoration of the service to which you were rightfully accustomed before the war, you will be providing jobs for the returning veterans who used to deliver your milk, your bread, your laundry and your packages.

The government told them they would get their jobs back if they survived the ordeal of combat.

But how can they get their jobs back if dairies and department stores refuse to expand their delivery systems to their pre-war status of service to their customers?

More than 100,000 members of the Teamsters' Union climbed down off their trucks throughout the country and fell into ranks during the emergency.

Some 60,000 of them came off milk trucks, department store trucks and other equipment serving the homes of the nation.

What are they supposed to do now? Stand around and draw unemployment compensation?

They want their jobs back! They are entitled to them.

But their former employers, in many instances, prefer to retain the profits they piled up during the war by forcing you to drink stale milk and lug your packages home.

Did these stores and dairies reduce their prices when delivery costs were cut in half, or eliminated entirely?

Oh, no! They charged you every nickel the OPA would let them charge. They did not share their savings with you.

Now you have the opportunity to get the service for which you have been paying and to eliminate the inconvenience you have suffered. You also have the greater opportunity to give a war veteran a job by insisting that all your purchases be delivered promptly and that your milk be fresh every morning.

It is very simple. All you do is say—
"HAVE IT DELIVERED!"

Indianapolis Joint Council of Teamsters No. 69.

*This Ad
Was Refused
by All
Indianapolis
Dailies
for
Lack of Space*

*It Was Accepted by
Weekly Newspapers
Giving Wider
Coverage at Less Cost
See Our Story on
Preceding Page*

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If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, highstrung, or at times—due to the turning-of-the-leaf period—suffer from this great...

(Continued from Page 5)

We planned to wait a reasonable time after November 1 when the ODT restrictions were removed. We wanted to give every employer a chance to resume his pre-war delivery operations.

None of them gave any evidence of doing this. The dairies insisted on delivering milk every other day and the department stores continued to insist that customers carry home packages weighing less than five pounds.

Then suddenly on November 1 the *Star* burst out with an editorial supporting the stores and urging the public to be reasonable and not to expect too much delivery service. In this editorial the *Star* showed its "fairness" by exaggeration to imply that the question was one of using "a truck to deliver a thimble."

The same day we submitted our ad to the *Star* as an answer to the unfair editorial as well as an appeal to the public.

The *Star* accepted the advertisement to run three columns wide and 14 inches deep at a cost of \$192.80. Our check was attached to the copy.

The *Star* promised that the ad would be run on Sunday, November 11, in the main news section. On November 5, the *Star* submitted a rough drawing for approval, showing how the ad would look in the paper. We approved the sketch.

On November 7 the *Star* called and said it would not run the ad, Sunday, Monday or ever. They told us to come and pick up our check. We also picked up the copy and found that it had been greatly censored by the advertising department.

But the excuse given was that the *Star* had been ordered by the War Production Board to slash its newsprint 15 per cent. Yet on Sunday, November 11, the *Star* appeared carrying two magazine sections instead of one. Instead of decreasing the consumption of newsprint, the *Star* appears to have increased it.

Still it had no room for our advertisement, urging jobs for war veterans, which had been accepted and paid for before the sud-

den and mysterious 15 per cent reduction order which the *Star* claims it received from the WPB.

The Teamsters were incensed at the action, particularly after the *Star* has injected itself into the controversy over retail deliveries.

They were further incensed because day after day the *Star* permits anti-labor writers to say whatever they please about the Teamsters and all other unions.

After our experience with the "fair" *Star*, we submitted our advertising copy to the *Times*, a Scripps-Howard paper. The ad was accepted with the assurance that it would be run.

But then something happened, like it had on the *Star*. The advertising manager called back and said he could not run the ad "this week."

"Then run it next week," we told him.

"We can't run it next week," he answered.

"Are you trying to say you won't run it at all?" we inquired.

The manager then explained that he could not accept new business when he didn't have room for all his old business. But a few hours earlier he had said he did have room.

However, the *Times* reconsidered to the degree of saying they would run the ad "when we have room." That was on November 7. So far there has been no room, apparently. It is still on the advertising manager's desk.

The *News*, the third Indianapolis daily, said it could not accept any new business at this time. And to prove its good faith, it showed its records to prove how much advertising it had refused.

The *News* didn't accept the ad and then throw it back at us, like the *Star* and *Times* did.

However, the net result was the same. The Teamsters could not buy advertising space in any local daily paper to present our side of a public question involving employment of our members returning from war.

At this very time the stores and dairies

were mobilizing to prevent the expansion of their delivery systems. The papers were filled with their advertising. And the papers had plenty of room every time the auto industry or the steel industry wanted a full page to explain why they couldn't raise wages.

When we turned to the weekly press we found a medium for getting our message across. The results of the first ad have exceeded our expectations. For the first time the public is getting the lowdown on the delivery question.

It is learning that a desire to hang onto wartime profits is behind the refusal of employers to expand delivery schedules, even though war veterans are deprived of jobs, and the public is deprived of service.

After the daily papers rejected our advertising because they had "no space," we were bitterly amused by some of the ads for which they had space.

They had room to ballyhoo all kinds of patent medicines and remedies. See foregoing pages.

One of the prize pieces of tripe ran in the *Star* the morning after it rejected our ad. It was entitled "Can't Keep Grandma in Her Chair." The idea was that after the old lady took a shot of this medicine she was off like a Notre Dame fullback.

And another ad told people how to smell like a hyacinth by sprinkling a few drops of a chemist's nightmare under their arms.

Still other advertisements for which the papers found space gave cures for constipation, chilblains, hot flashes and everything but hot collars, which is what the Teamsters have.

Before this campaign is over, the Teamsters may have a cure for that.

But the daily press won't print it. It might cost the big stores something and put a few returning veterans to work.

They Waste Manpower, but Conserve Timber

Opponents of the Truman-sponsored unemployment compensation bill being studied by the Senate Finance Committee contend paying people enough to skin by on will encourage idleness and destroy workers' incentive to earn a living. The bill proposes a sliding scale of benefits for 26 weeks and would run as high as \$25 a week for workers in highest pay brackets.

At the end of a week of hearings, Colorado's Republican gift to the committee, Senator Eugene Millikin, predicted defeat of the bill in committee. Millikin apparently likes the present setup where each state sets its own rates, which run from \$3 a week in the South to \$25 in Connecticut, over periods ranging from 16 to 26 weeks.

So-called conservatives who are secretly glad to see American labor return to such sub-standard wages prove themselves an-

archists in a world where science is forcing cooperation on all nations—whether they like it or not.

The danger lies not only in the sub-standard wages—the common man has struggled under that handicap since there was first an employer and an employee—it lies in the coming waste of the nation's manpower, which is the greatest of its natural resources.

Laws have been passed to conserve the nation's timber, water, oil, even its wildlife, but laws to protect its human life are called "uneconomic," "Communitistic," "totalitarian"; they "threaten free enterprise." They are killed in committees because they "encourage and increase idleness" among a people who faced the impossible December 7, 1941 and accomplished it completely September 2, 1945.

—*Colorado Labor Advocate.*

Without rent ceilings, it is hard to imagine the height to which rentals might go in the competitive period that lies ahead.

—*The Mid-State Labor Bulletin, Grand Island, Neb.*

New Smith-Connally Act Drafted

Congressman Price Attacks Measure in House Speech

After admitting the Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act has failed, Congress is now attempting to "correct" its mistake by a series of amendments which will make the measure still more drastic than it was before. Congressman Melvin Price of East St. Louis, Ill., exposed the anti-labor move in the following speech he recently made on the floor of the House in Washington.

THE House Military Affairs Committee, in dropping that portion of the War Labor Disputes Act dealing with strike votes, proposes now to add new and severely repressive sanctions against labor organizations to that Act. In so doing it has not only substituted for a bad law a worse one, but has directed against labor repressive restraints which can only serve as an ominous pattern for an attempt to hamstring labor during the period to come.

The bill, as reported, proposes a novel and vicious penalty against striking unions, and to the existing provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act dealing with political contributions in general elections by labor organizations, it adds a prohibition upon expenditures as well, and extends the scope of the Act to political campaigns and primary elections.

It is fair to say that never within the past twenty years has there emerged from a committee of this Congress as vicious and unfair a proposal as H. R. 3937. This bill boldly takes sides in an economic dispute between labor and management on the very eve of a labor-management conference which is addressed to the very problems the bill undertakes to solve.

It emerges not from the House Labor Committee, which has been by-passed, but from the Military Affairs Committee, whose

functioning in the field of labor relations during peacetime is not only inappropriate but will surely serve to impair the confidence of the American people in the real function of this committee.

That portion of the bill dealing with labor relations as such can only be viewed as a punitive attempt to destroy unions and collective bargaining. In the first place, labor unions are singled out for special treatment, and there is nothing in this entire portion of the bill which deals with employers.

The bill relieves employers of all obligations under contracts where unions breach such contracts. However, it eloquently fails to relieve unions of any obligations on the frequent occasions when employers vio-

late their contracts.

The dockets of the War Labor Board are swollen with the records of employers who have defied War Labor Board directives. Millions of dollars are due unions under such directives.

The increasing number of employers who have scoffed at the directives of their government, the large number of powerful corporations who violate labor contracts every day does not impress the majority of this committee at all. Such one-sidedness is unfair.

The measure provides that when a



Rep. Melvin Price

labor organization violates a contract it not only loses all rights under the contract but must go out of business as a bargaining agency for a year, but the bill is quite silent in the case of an employer who violates his contract. If this bill had even a semblance of fairness it should provide that employers who violate contracts be put out of business for a year.

Finally, the bill confers jurisdiction on the federal courts to hear damage cases against unions and their officers as a result of breaches of the contracts by employees, but the bill does not extend the hospitality of the federal courts to relieve the real grievances of unions against the disregard of contractual obligations by employers.

The sanctions of this bill apply to a situation in which a no-strike provision is included in the contract. From now on, in the light of the savage treatment accorded them in this situation, any union would be foolish to insert a no-strike clause in a contract.

To employers bent on evading their collective bargaining obligations and on destroying unions, the present bill offers a convenient device for provoking strikes as an instrument for draining the treasuries of labor organizations.

This legislation will thus not only thrust into permanent quarantine any attempt by labor organizations to renounce the strike weapon through contracts, but it will seriously jeopardize collective bargaining agreements altogether.

In the face of this punitive expedition by the House Military Affairs Committee against only one of the parties to a collective bargaining contract, labor unions will rightfully fear any sort of contract in the future, for what assurance have they, in view of the committee's unilateral action, that any breach of a contract by labor organizations will be subject not merely to the ordinary sanctions of law but to special terroristic sanctions designed by Congress?

The very essence of free collective bar-

gaining and of a free democratic system is the conception of equality under the law.

This bill torpedoes the conception of equality and seeks to intervene in collective bargaining relationships on the side of the employer.

At any time such a unilateral intervention would be reprehensible. Coming as this bill does at the very time when labor is seeking to improve its living standards and when fair-minded people concede the justice of its position, this bill will inevitably be regarded as an attempt by Congress to intervene on the side of the employers to defeat the just demands of labor.

Just as the labor relations portions of the bill substitute for the unworkable and anti-labor strike vote section of the War Labor Disputes Act an even more repressive regulation of labor, so the amendments embodied in the present bill dealing with political contributions present even greater objections than the existing measure. This bill leaves no area dealing with politics, however removed from an election, in which labor organizations can play a part.

But the attempt to prohibit unions, as the present bill does, from even making expenditures in connection with any meaningful form of political activity is vicious and wholly ill-considered.

We must remember that the members of labor organizations enjoy the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. As this bill is presently amended, severe and repressive prohibitions would be placed even upon the expression of views and the expenditure of funds for the distribution of literature at the meetings of labor organizations in connection with a political campaign.

To attempt to prohibit unions from making political expenditures and contributions is based upon a distortion of the very nature and function of a labor organization. It should be remembered that we are dealing here solely with organizations of people. The members of labor organizations have assembled together in unions precisely be-

cause, as Congress has indicated in scores of statutes, they cannot speak or act effectively as individual workers and therefore, in order to make their voices heard, they must join in mutual action and in common organization.

They use their organization to express themselves not only in dealing with their employers but in reaching the public as a whole. The labor organization, in short, is the only meaningful form of economic and political expression which is open to the individual worker.

By contrast, wealthy corporate officers can do these things through their own individual resources.

Apart from this basic distinction between corporations and labor organizations, the control of a corporation and its effective voice is responsive to the amount of investment, with the result that participation not as a group of people with equal rights in their enterprise, but as a group in which wealth rather than individual rights determines decisions and actions.

The limitations running against labor organizations on campaign contributions in connection with general elections have now been extended to expenditures in connection with virtually all forms of political activity far beyond and far removed from the general election.

It would have been highly desirable for this committee, if such matters were within its jurisdiction, to have abolished the existing blemish on our democratic America system by lifting the existing restraints upon political activity of labor organizations.

Instead, this committee has broadened and implemented those restraints. In thus denying to labor organizations the right and power fully to participate in the political life of this country, this committee has effectively denied individual workers the right to make their voices heard as powerfully and as effectively as is possible through the medium of their joint action with their fellow employees, participating in their or-

ganization on the basis of equal rights for all, equal voice for all, and without regard to any variations in wealth.

This bill is an ill-conceived attempt by the House Military Affairs Committee to sterilize the exercise by labor organizations of their civil right to strike and to engage in concerted activity.

The repressions of the bill indeed are directed at the very fundamental right of freedom of assembly, since labor organizations under the bill may suffer dissolution for violating a collective bargaining contract. Because the bill destroys the right to assemble freely and the correlative rights of labor organizations to function through discussion and the issuance of publications as well as through the classic right of labor organizations concertedly to refuse to work, there can be no question of its unconstitutional character. However, until the unconstitutionality of the measure is declared by the courts, permanent injury may be done to collective bargaining by the passage of this bill.

The wide scope of the prohibitions of the bill dealing with political activity of labor organizations makes the constitutional validity of these portions of the bill highly doubtful.

It does not require a constitutional lawyer to understand that the imposition of penalties on a labor organization for merely spending funds in connection with the basic democratic right to engage in political activity runs afoul of constitutional protections.

Both the timing and the substance of this bill condemn it as unwise and as an attempt to divide our people. We have just completed a war which was fought for the very purpose of preserving human liberty and won through the concerted efforts of all our people. It is shocking, with that war barely over, to witness this bold attempt to renounce its premises.

As a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, I opposed this vicious legislation and joined in presenting objections. I shall do all in my power to defeat it.

Dangerous Winter for Traffic

Iowa Safety Official Warns Drivers to Beware

BY B. D. JONES

Secretary, Safe Winter Driving League

WITH Old Man Winter just around the corner, Professor Ralph A. Moyer of Iowa State College recently warned that the coming snow and ice season may cause one of the worst "traffic accident winters" in history.

As chairman of the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards, made up of 30 experts in fields of traffic and transportation, the professor has conducted exhaustive research into the subject over the past eight years.

"A study of recent years shows traffic accident death rates for 36 northern states were 24 to 53 per cent higher in the winter than in the summer months," he declared, "and the combination of more cars, many of which are in poor condition, more gas, and more 'restraint weary' drivers may result in the worst traffic accident winter in history.

"Drivers in snow belt states must consider dangerous road conditions and should immediately check their brakes, tire chains, windshield wipers, defrosters, and headlights for protection against the two additional hazards of winter—slippery roads and poor visibility."

Concerning future auto and truck models,

Prof. Moyer said manufacturers are giving more consideration to safety and practical fender styling which make it easier to put on anti-skid chains needed for snow and ice. New windshield and window designs, defrosters and headlights also improve winter visibility.

Referring to a few pre-war models whose design either made impossible or discouraged taking precautions during winter, Prof. Moyer said futuristic streamlining can be beautiful and at the same time functional in design for both winter and summer safety.

"For drivers who cannot start on snow or ice this winter, it will be a misfortune. For those who cannot stop, it may be a calamity," the professor declared.

You must be able to see a hazard to avoid it. Drivers who are indifferent to the hazard of operating their cars without adequate traction, and with windshields fogged or covered with frost or snow, are inviting all kinds of trouble which no trip, however important, can justify.

The comfort and protection afforded by cars in severe weather can be safely enjoyed, however, by those who reduce speeds and take practical precautions against the added winter hazards.

China Pregnant with Third World War

China, the birthplace of World War II, is in the birth pangs of another. The policies which permitted Japanese expansion, the growth and aggressions of Fascism and Nazism are being resurrected—and will lead to the same end if not checked now.

American arms, American lend-lease, American ships, American marines are being used as American scrap-iron and oil was used against the Chinese people and their democratic aspirations.

—*The New World, Seattle.*

We believe that if industry listens to men like Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, it will have very little labor trouble.

—*The International Laundry Worker.*

Cincinnati Labor Clean, Says Tobin

Traces Progress at Banquet of Joint Council No. 26

PRESIDENT Daniel J. Tobin was the honor guest of Cincinnati Joint Council of Teamsters No. 26 at a banquet which had the flavor of an International Union convention during the last meeting of the AFL executive council in Cincinnati.

The banquet came during the conference of representatives of dairy unions from coast to coast, meeting with President Tobin to discuss the policy of the International favoring early restoration of the daily delivery of milk.

The delegates from the dairy unions were also guests of the Cincinnati Joint Council, as were General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie and Thomas E. Flynn, executive assistant to the general president, from International headquarters in Indianapolis.

International Vice-President Thomas J. Farrell and International Trustee Milton Doll of Cincinnati were honor guests of the

joint council as were International Vice-President Dave Beck of Seattle, International Organizer Edward F. Murphy of Cleveland, and General Counsel Joseph A. Padway of Washington, D. C.

Owing to the fact that the AFL executive council was then in session, President William Green and Secretary George Meany were invited by the Cincinnati Teamsters, along with other members of the executive council and AFL officials then in the city.

G. F. Weizenecker, president of Joint Council No. 26, presided at the banquet, held in the main ballroom of the Metropole Hotel.

He introduced President Tobin and President Green, paying tribute to their long leadership in labor and enumerating some of their outstanding accomplishments.

In responding, President Tobin praised the Teamsters' Union of Cincinnati. He



DETROIT TELLS THEM—Officials of widely scattered dairy locals at Cincinnati conference listen to Brunson Gilbert, left, representative of Local No. 155, Detroit. Others, from Gilbert, are Mark S. Whiting, Local No. 93, Los Angeles; Max Eichman, Local No. 336, Cleveland; Eric G. Ratcliffe, Local No. 66, Seattle; Russell Elmer, Local No. 336, Cleveland; James A. Burke, Local No. 603, St. Louis, and S. O. Jackson, Local No. 207, Kansas City.



AT THE HEAD TABLE—Some of the honor guests of Joint Council No. 26 are shown here. Left to right, General Counsel Joseph A. Padway of Washington, D. C., International Vice-President Dave Beck of Seattle, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and G. F. Weizenecker, president of the Cincinnati Joint Council and toastmaster of the highly successful entertainment.

said that Cincinnati has one of the cleanest labor movements in the United States.

"This," he said, "is a tribute to both your officers and your membership. It has been accomplished through unity and the elimination of jealousies.

"And because you are united, you have improved the conditions for your membership. I remember when I first came to Cincinnati some 40 years ago. The truck drivers worked a 12-hour day, for \$10 a week. Now they are averaging an 8-hour day for \$48.

"When some of our younger members become impatient because we are not progressing rapidly enough, I advise them to look back over the road we have traveled. It has been a road of consistent progress. And it will continue to be a road of consis-

tent progress as long as we can work together to reach our goal, which is the greater improvement of our working conditions and a higher standard of living for our members."

Following a steak dinner, the Cincinnati Teamsters provided an excellent program of musical and vaudeville entertainment which drew the enthusiastic applause of the guests.

The 17 local unions affiliated with Joint Council No. 26 participated in the testimonial to President Tobin.

The delegates from the dairy unions throughout the country joined with International officials in describing the affair as one of the most successful and best arranged they had ever attended.

That American democracy must stand or fall with organized labor is an oft-repeated and true statement. Organized labor is not perfect, but it is ceaselessly striving to become more perfect. Whatever may be the shortcomings of some unions, organized labor as a whole is essentially democratic, and it fully recognizes that it can't operate and maintain itself except by strict adherence to democratic principles.—*The Catering Industry Employee.*

Cincinnati Honors



Here are scenes at the testing for President Tobin and other p

Right—President Tobin addr

Left—At the head table, left international vice-president; TH assistant to the general presiden trustee, and Edward F. Murphy

Below, right—From the left secretary-treasurer; Harry Ba Gillespie, international secretary

Below, left—Three Chicago Local No. 754; Peter J. Hoban, v J. Haggerty, secretary of Local l



Right—New York area officials at conference. From left, Fred Conrad, president, Local No. 338, Westchester County; Larry McGinley, president, Local No. 680, Newark, N. J.; Fenton G. Hibbitts, Thomas O'Leary and William Engelking, all business representatives of Local No. 584, New York City.



President Tobin!

annual dinner given by Joint Council No. 26
prominent AFL and Teamster officials.

missing the gathering.

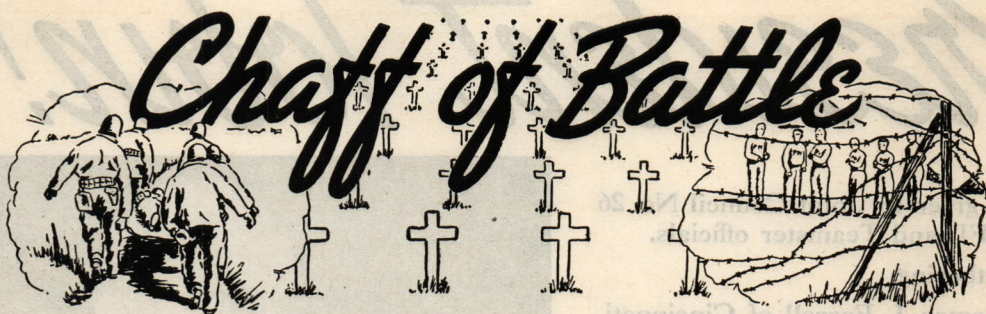
To right, Thomas J. Farrell of Cincinnati,
Thomas E. Flynn of Indianapolis, executive
; Milton Doll of Cincinnati, international
of Cleveland, international representative.

President Tobin, George Meany, AFL
s, Bricklayers' president, and John M.
treasurer.

officials—Frank J. Gillespie, secretary of
vice-president of Local No. 753, and Thomas
o. 753.



Left—The hosts—officers of Joint Council No. 26. From left, H. J. Zolg, recording secretary; Otto Frobe, vice-president; G. F. Weizenecker, president; Sam Butcher, trustee; Bert Cook, secretary-treasurer; Harry Andrews, trustee; Charles Garvey, trustee.



NINETEEN more military deaths are reported this month, bringing the grand total of Teamsters known to have lost their lives in service to 497. Unquestionably the number is far greater than this but many unions have made no reports whatever of the men they lost during the war. Therefore, on the basis of the information available, the number stands at 497.

Five of those added to the death list this month come from Local No. 843 of Newark, N. J. President Joseph J. Quillin reported that this brings the death list of the local to 20.

Pres. Quillin said that 500 members of the local saw service during the war and that many of them have been discharged and are now back on their old jobs.

Killed in Action

SEAMAN 1/C GEORGE E. BROOKS, Local No. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa. Missing in action since March 29, 1944, on Okinawa. Presumed killed in action.

ADAM BROWN, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

S/SGT. DESIRE J. BURRELL, Local No. 89, Louisville, Ky. See next page.

PFC. CARL DEMUTH, Local No. 650, Waterloo, Iowa. Killed in Germany last April.

SGT. JUNIOR EGLOFF, Local No. 589, Port Townsend, Wash. On Luzon.

LIEUT. MORRIS ELDRIDGE, Local No. 589, Port Townsend, Wash. A bombardier on a B-25, Eldridge was reported missing in action. He is now found to have been killed by the Japs.

S/SGT. DON DE FILIPPIS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Originally reported missing after his bomber was shot down over Germany on May 8, 1944, he is now found to have been killed in action. His brother, Nicholas De Filippis, was killed in action on May 4, 1945, when the Destroyer *Luce* was sunk off Okinawa. They were the only sons of Mrs. L. De Filippis.

HAROLD GARVEY, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. Bro. Garvey was a trustee of the local when called into service. No details of his death are known.

RAY GLENDENNING, Local No. 475, East Liverpool, Ohio. No details.

JOHN GOBEL, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

HAROLD GUYON, Local No. 404, Springfield, Mass. Lost in July in the sinking of the cruiser *Indianapolis*.

FLIGHT OFFICER LAWRENCE E. MACMILLEN, Local No. 564, Meadville, Pa. He was reported missing when his C-47 plane was lost on a mission over Burma in May, 1944. He is now found to have been killed.

PHILLIP McCONNELL, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

PFC. WILLIAM T. McMULLEN, Local No. 379, Boston, Mass. No details.

FRANCIS NUGENT, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

NICK PANTAGES, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash. He was a bombardier on a B-17 which failed to return from a mission over Germany on March 11, 1944. Originally listed as missing, he is now reported as killed in action.

Killed in Service

SGT. WACO L. BRIGHT, Local No. 940, Galveston, Tex. No details.

CHIEF ORDNANCE MATE HAROLD TITCHA, Local No. 522, Astoria, Ore. Killed in Nebraska in August during maneuvers. He had seen many months' foreign service.

LIEUT. NORMAN H. TRUSCOTT, Local No. 432, Oakland, Calif. In a plane crash over Guam last July.

Kentucky Flyer, Long Missing, Dies at Sea

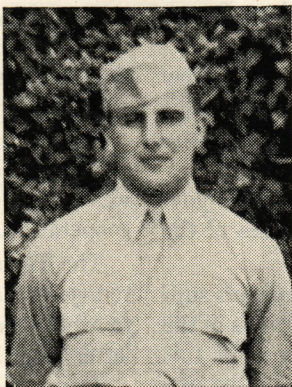
STAFF Sergeant Desire J. Burrell, a member of Local No. 89 of Louisville, Kentucky, has been officially declared dead by the War Department after 16 months of anxious waiting by his parents.

A letter from his father to the International reported the sad details surrounding the heroic death of his only son. The father, Joseph Burrell, enclosed copies of the fateful letter he and Mrs. Burrell received from the War Department after exhaustive investigation by the army had dispelled the last hope that Desire Burrell might still be alive.

According to the facts reported by the army, Sgt. Burrell was an engineer gunner on a B-24 bomber which was damaged by anti-aircraft fire over Mestre, Italy, on April 7, 1944.

It was last seen over the Adriatic Sea

about 25 miles east of Ancona, Italy, at which time the crew was making preparations to land in the sea.



Sgt. Desire J. Burrell

Nothing has been heard from Sgt. Burrell since. His fate is one of the secrets of the sea, where so many brave men died.

Joseph Burrell reported that his son had been a member of Local No. 89 for three years before entering the military services in November, 1942. He was employed as a pickup driver by the Trans-American Freight Lines.

"Our family is only one of the millions of families that have been broken up by the

most disastrous war that has just ended," Mr. Burrell wrote. "We, like millions of others, hope and pray that the future will bring about peace and tranquility to a war-torn world without sacrificing the youth of our country every 20 to 25 years."

The President's military training proposal is sound—it provides for preparation for peace.—*The Progressive Miner.*

International Sparks Victory Loan

Buys \$400,000 More Government Bonds

CONTINUING the same loyal support of all government bond issues that characterized the years of war, the International Union sparked the Victory Loan with the purchase of an additional \$400,000 worth of bonds, raising the grand total of its holdings to \$10,500,000.

See the telegrams exchanged between President Tobin and Secretary of the Treasury Vinson reproduced on the opposite page.

These are bonds purchased out of the International treasury exclusively. They do not include added millions held by individual members, locals and joint councils, all of which have invested to the limit of their resources.

Teamster purchases began even before the war when the federal government was raising funds for the tremendous defense program inaugurated by President Roosevelt to protect the national security.

These purchases continued until the day that Japan finally fell under the avalanche of men and explosives hurled by the irresistible American fighting machine.

And they still continue, to help the government liquidate the final expenses of the terrific conflict.

The record shows that the Teamsters supported their 100,000 fighting brothers in the armed services and that the funds of this union and all its branches were at the disposal of our country.

In fact, within 30 days after Pearl Harbor, the International executive board pledged every asset of the union to back up the war effort.

On February 5, 1942, President Tobin translated this pledge into official action when he wrote President Roosevelt, offering all the money in the International treasury as a loan to the government without interest.

At that time the International had more than \$6,000,000 in liquid assets in addition to \$2,000,000 government bonds bearing interest. With the war only 60 days old, the Teamsters had invested \$2,000,000 in United States bonds, principally defense bonds.

Besides offering the loan of our total assets of \$6,000,000 without interest, President Tobin offered also to suspend the interest on the \$2,000,000 in bonds already held. Thus the International offered the government a loan of \$8,000,000 without interest.

Was that action ever matched by any of the huge corporations and industrial organizations who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the tuneful clink of gold rising higher and higher in their treasuries?

Not that we ever heard of.

On the contrary, many of them resisted the conversion of their plants to war production until they were guaranteed they would suffer no loss, then or later.

To attain production in the magnitude necessary to global war, the government was forced to assure profit as the price of cooperation.

The Teamster offer was declined by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, to whom President Roosevelt referred the letter from President Tobin.

"I am especially glad to have seen your letter because of the fine spirit of patriotism which prompted you to send it," Secretary Morgenthau wrote in reply. "It should be an example to the whole country."

He refused the offer because the government paid interest to all bond buyers and he said it would be unfair to take money without interest from us.

But the record is clear. Let industry match it!

Teamsters Buy \$400,000 More!

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A
CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to (COPY)

OCTOBER 31, 1945

HON FRED M. VINSON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON D C

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS HAS JUST GIVEN CHECK AND PLACED ORDER FOR \$400,000 WORTH OF GOVERNMENT BONDS, IN THE VICTORY LOAN. THIS MAKES A TOTAL OF \$10,500,000 WORTH OF GOVERNMENT BONDS PURCHASED BY THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS AND \$100,000 WORTH OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS. THIS INVOLVES EIGHTY PERCENT OF OUR TOTAL ASSETS. THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TAKES THIS ACTION BECAUSE THEY CONSIDER IT THEIR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO DO SO AND BECAUSE THEY CONSIDER SUCH ACTION A SOUND INVESTMENT.

DANIEL J. TOBIN, GENERAL PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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GOVT WASHINGTON DC NOV 3 1945

DANIEL J. TOBIN, GENERAL PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA
222 EAST MICHIGAN ST INDELS

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM ADVISING ME THAT YOUR BROTHERHOOD HAS PURCHASED SUCH A LARGE AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THE VICTORY LOAN. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE TREASURY'S WAR FINANCE PROGRAM YOU AND YOUR OFFICERS AND MEMBERS HAVE TAKEN A LEADING PLACE AMONG WAR BOND BUYERS. WE HAVE FELT WE COULD COUNT ON YOUR SUPPORT AND WE ASK THAT YOU URGE ALL YOUR MEMBERS TO BUY AS MANY VICTORY BONDS AS POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR PAYROLL SAVINGS ALLOTMENTS AND TO HOLD FIRMLY ALL WAR BONDS HERETOFORE PURCHASED. THIS IS A SURE WAY TO HELP WIN THE PEACE.

FRED M. VINSON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS



Tell Congress to Defeat Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill

MR. DANIEL J. TOBIN.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I am not a politician. I am only a truck driver and have held membership in the Teamsters' Union for over eight years.

I firmly believe in the principles of organized labor and believe we are right in our efforts to organize and bargain collectively with our employers without being hampered by the influx of anti-labor laws recently enacted or pending before our law-making bodies.

To my way of thinking, the members of our various law-making bodies, such as the members of Congress and the various state legislatures, are elected, with a few exceptions, by the majority of the qualified voters.

In other words, upon taking the oath of office, the elected representative becomes a public servant subject to the orders of a majority of the people. Too often he is the servant of a minority, usually some big business interest. In such cases it is often the fault of the majority. They fail to give orders to their servants.

It is the duty of every individual who holds membership in this International Union, or any other labor union, to write or telegraph their senators, congressmen and state legislators and urge them to defeat any proposed laws to suppress labor in its struggle to organize and bargain collectively for the best interests of the laboring man and woman.

I propose that every member of this International Union be implored to communicate at once with their senators and congressmen and urge them to defeat the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

This bill is, without a doubt, the most vicious threat to organized labor as a whole and must be defeated at all costs.

Very truly yours,

BRYANT E. LUMLEY,
709 W. Barre St.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We heartily indorse your suggestion and your views.

Magazine Makes Him Feel Like One of Family

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

Camp Walters, Tex.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge receiving the official magazine monthly by me. I think that it is well written and right to the point.

There is many a dull moment in the service and this booklet is looked forward to eagerly. It gives me the feeling of being in a family group and not out on a limb all alone.

Keep up the good work.

CPL. MURRAY GREENFIELD,
Co. A, 58th Bn., RTC.

Sergeant Thanks "Teamster" for Word From Home

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

Marina Di Pisa.

Dear Sirs:

I'm feeling fine and hope everybody in the States is too. I received your July and August issues and as usual enjoyed them very much.

I am here waiting for a boat and expect to be on my way home within a short time. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to you for all you've done during my 30 months overseas stay. You made me feel closer to home. It was a great job.

Luck and God bless you.

SGT. A. H. SANSONE,
21st Traf. Reg. Gp.

Agrees That Hirohito Is a War Criminal

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

McKeesport, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I see in your October issue a very nice letter from Isobel Lowry of Chicago commending your official magazine. Please allow me to add my praise also because I think it is surely a great magazine with a whole lot of good common sense all done up in such a small space.

My husband is a member of Local No. 491 and he is not the only one who enjoys reading your magazine. I especially agree with your sentiments about "Hirohito is a War Criminal." A correct statement, if I ever read one.

I am enclosing a poem from *The Transport Driver*, a monthly paper printed for drivers. I think it speaks so well the sentiments of people for truck drivers that I take the liberty of asking you to please print it in your magazine.

Yours very truly,

MRS. ROY LONG,
2201 Fifth Ave..

EDITOR'S NOTE—The poem was indeed splendid but it is probably copyrighted. Anyway, we have been forced to make a rule against printing poetry because we receive so much of it that we would have no room for anything else if we started it.

Millions Revere Memory of President Roosevelt

MR. DANIEL J. TOBIN.

Alhambra, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Met Mr. Roosevelt when he was assistant secretary of the navy. Voted for him each time he ran. I know how you backed him so I assume your feelings toward him are similar to mine. I composed the enclosed poem and gave copies to my friends. Their reaction convinced me there were millions of others who thought of Mr. Roosevelt as I do. I would appreciate your reading this poem and hope you will agree with them and with me.

Thanking you kindly, I am,

Very truly yours,

B. MEYERS,
Almansor Apts.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Your poem was read and appreciated. It is excellent. We wish we had space to print it.

Veterans Cause Wildcat Strike

Fiasco Costs Union Members Most of Week's Wages

FIFTEEN returned soldiers caused a wildcat truck strike in an eastern city recently. They demanded \$100 a week with vacations and other conditions that would have cost the employers about \$125 per week per driver.

Of course, they didn't get it. But they did tie up the industry for several days and cost each member of the local the bulk of a week's wages.

The veterans involved were young men who had entered the service from the local union after a short period of membership. They had not been union men long enough to understand the principles of unionism and the methods by which a union operates to improve the conditions of its members.

When they returned from the armed services, their understanding had not been increased. Evidently they had believed some of the anti-labor propaganda that all labor at home was receiving fantastic wages during the war.

Apparently they thought it was their turn to receive the mythical wages they had heard about.

For their information, and for the information of other young men who left our union to go to war, the wages of Teamsters did not skyrocket during the war.

Taken as a group, the truck drivers of the United States worked harder for less money than any other group of war workers. They did this largely as their contribution to their country at a time when the survival of civilization hung by a hair.

Our members worked for victory because they knew that victory was the only hope for the perpetuation of human freedom. Defeat would have meant enslavement. And to prevent that tragedy Teamsters stayed at the wheels of their trucks and kept the supplies of war rolling day and night to the ports of embarkation.

Frequently they suffered from injustice on the part of employers who took advantage of their patriotic pledge not to strike.

But we emerged from the war with our basic wage scales and conditions unimpaired. We maintained the conditions we had won after years of struggle. We preserved the jobs of our men in service by keeping up wages and by protecting their seniority.

They have jobs to go back to, thanks to our efforts during the war.

We believe they should appreciate this. We do not believe that they should attempt to interrupt our progress by hasty action and unreasonable demands.

Yet when 15 returned soldiers incite a wildcat strike they are destroying the orderly process of negotiations and penalizing the members of their own union, as well as the industry.

We have a statistical department in Washington, D. C., which has studied the operations of the trucking industry. We know how much the employers make and how much they can afford to pay.

We know that if we make demands beyond the ability of an employer to pay, we will either force him out of business or force him to try to operate with non-union labor.

In either case, the members of our union lose their jobs.

Our duty is to protect those jobs, not destroy them. We want to keep our men at work, at good wages—not walking the streets with no wages at all.

We realize that our employers must make profits if we are to make wages. If they don't make money, neither will we. We are interested, therefore, in the development and expansion of the trucking industry so that it will make more money and employ more men at better wages.

To demand that our truck owners pay \$125 per week for their drivers is nothing more nor less than an invitation for them to go out of business. They can't pay those wages.

The day may come when \$125 a week is a truck driver's wage. But if that day comes, he will probably be paying \$1 for a package of cigarettes and \$5 for a meal.

The immediate problem confronting Teamsters is to raise wages as high as they can go within reason and necessity. Only in that way can a man benefit.

The more efficient an industry becomes, the more wages it can pay. It is to our advantage to make industry more efficient.

That we are trying to do. We are making steady progress. Our wages are going up. They have not yet reached the point where they should be. But that point is not \$125 per week. Not just now.

Of course, if we enter a period of inflation, Teamsters' wages will soar to \$125 a week. But a wage of \$125 per week under inflationary conditions would not be worth what \$45 a week is today in purchasing power.

The International officials of this union, supported by the local officials and the members who understand the basic facts of economics, are doing everything possible to

avoid inflation because they know it would destroy the wage scales in the trucking industry, and every other industry.

Some of our young members who have just returned from service do not understand this. They become impatient and think we are moving too slowly.

For their own good, they must cooperate with us. They must look ahead and see where the policies they advocate would lead them. And they should also look back over the long road we have come.

They will see that we have made remarkable advancement over the years in reducing the hours of work and increasing the scales of pay. We are determined to continue that advancement. And we will continue it if our members will keep their shirts on and not try to demoralize the industry and push us over the cliff into the abyss of inflation and depression.

American Legion officials and posts should use discretion before taking up wild-cat complaints from irresponsible ex-service men against unions or union officials.

Organized labor has helped all ex-service organizations and will continue to do so in legislation. But those service men's organizations must be careful not to sponsor every silly complaint coming from some lad who believes he, and he alone, "won the war."

Unions Should Promote Jobs for Members

Several things should be done at once to assist members and plan for the present emergency.

First: Jobs for members: All members should be instructed to register at once with the U. S. Employment Service for jobs and with the Unemployment Compensation Administration for unemployment compensation.

Local unions should inform themselves of all possible job opportunities in the community. They should work with employers and community agencies to promote needed work which will create jobs. Needs of veterans should be given prime consideration

and veterans assisted in every possible manner to find jobs.

Secondly: School for those under 18. A "Back to School Campaign" should be organized to see that boys and girls who went to work when the war needed them go back to finish their education. It is important for them to have the training they need for future advancement.

Thirdly: Opportunities to improve ability. Now is the time to get in touch with your nearest college or university and get it to furnish courses that will give union members the kind of training or instruction they need.—*The Kansas City Labor Bulletin*.

Dairies Oppose Daily Delivery They Want to Fill Your Icebox With Stale Milk

RECENTLY a conference was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, with the employers in the milk industry, at which the representatives of our milk drivers' local unions were present, also the general president and several International officials.

It was indeed pleasant to meet with and discuss the problem of daily delivery with those representatives of the employers. No better class of gentlemen can be found in any employment. Some of them the writer of this article has known by reputation for many, many years. Nearly every large company in the country was represented.

However, we know that the representatives of many of the big companies were only front men and were under orders, or were directed to pursue a certain course, or adopt a certain policy.

Consultations were held and it seemed as though there was an agreement that all of them would stand out against the daily delivery of milk. The claim of the employers was that it would increase the cost of distribution to go back to the daily delivery from the system now in effect, which was a necessity of war and which is the every-other-day delivery.

You can see the senselessness of the argument put up by the employers, that there is just as much work now where the every-other-day delivery prevails, as there was under the daily delivery. They have no argument at all, because there can't be as much work. They admit it when they claim it would cost more to go back to the daily delivery. The increased cost, of course, would result from increased employment.

When the general president put the question to them, "Will you re-employ all the men who have left your service and gone into the service of their country and are now returning, without discharging any of

the employees you now have?"—none of them would answer "Yes."

We also have an idea that the public does not understand the present delivery situation. In New York, for instance, milk is picked up at the farm only once a day in many wayside stations and in dairy farm districts. The milk taken from the cow at night is held over until perhaps 2 or 3 o'clock the following afternoon, then hauled to collecting stations. From there it is hauled on into New York, a distance of perhaps 400 or 450 miles, the third day. This is true in other districts.

If the public knew what was good for them—and we believe they do—they would insist on having their milk delivered daily, and even then the milk is by no means fresh, especially in cities of over 100,000 population.

But leaving out the question of the best interests of the public for the time being, we are interested in the employment of our people when they return from military service.

We had an agreement with all milk dealers when our country entered the war, calling for the daily delivery in retail trade. That agreement was never cancelled. That section is still in the agreement. The action was suspended by order of the government because of the shortage of tires and of labor.

All we ask of the employers now is to carry out that agreement and go back to normal conditions. They answer us that they cannot do so because it would increase the cost of distribution. We know that they were making money before this section of our agreement was temporarily suspended. We have the financial reports of many of the large corporations, such as National Dairy, Sheffield Farms, Borden Company, etc.

Our business agents know how to get those reports, through our Statistical Department in Washington. We know the cost of distribution but we also know the cost of operation, which includes enormous salaries to the manager, vice-presidents and other top officials.

We also know something of the amount of money some banks charge for handling the financial affairs of some of the big national milk companies.

We want the milk companies to make a fair return on their honest investments. No business man should be requested to do business at a loss. No individual or number of individuals are justified in losing their money in order to accommodate the public.

That's why President Truman the other night said that where it could be shown to a department of government that in order to increase wages it was necessary to increase the prices of products, such increase would be granted. But where a corporation desires an increase for the purpose of enhancing the value of its stock on the New York Stock Exchange by showing greater earnings, then the government will not permit a raise in prices.

Working jointly with the Teamsters'

Union, the milk distributors can bring about better conditions in the industry for both the investors and the workers. Working against each other is wasted energy and nothing but dissatisfaction and disharmony and eventual destruction of the business can obtain.

Patriotism is a wonderful mantle to wear if it is worn honestly by a deserving American, but the cloak of patriotism hides the soul of many cowards and is only a thin veneer with many Americans.

When the making of a few extra dollars for a few extra stockholders destroys the patriotism in a man's heart, then that man or number of men is not worthy of the name of American.

The job in the hands of the International and its local unions engaged in the milk industry and in other industries that have set aside or doubled up on their deliveries is to place men back to work without discharging the worthy employees now on the job. That we intend to do, and we are satisfied that the people of this country will stand back of our membership in its efforts to compel employers to carry out the contracts which they entered into with our unions and which call for daily delivery of milk and dairy products in retail trade.

Federal Workers Back U. S. Employment Service

The American Federation of Government Employees has been working diligently to preserve the United States Employment Service as a national organization. It looks now as though Congress, in its present mood, will not listen to any proposal beyond extension of the time permitted for return of the offices to the states.

The AFGE believes this policy is unfair to the service men and war workers who made our victory possible. Unemployment is a national, not a state emergency.

The AFGE pointed this out in its presentation to Congress. It pointed out that if it is a national emergency when employers need help, it is also a national emergency when workers need jobs. Congress apparently is not willing to accept that.

The fight will go on for a national employment service because it is right that it should be national. How many more failures by the states will be needed before that lesson is learned?

—The Government Standard.

We of organized labor believe that labor and industry have the ability to maintain, through cooperative effort, a relationship which shall create the true meaning of victory.—The Milk Distributor, Local No. 753, Chicago.

Get Fresh Milk Daily and Make Jobs

Editorial in St. Louis Labor Tribune

"**D**O YOU want to make jobs for many hundreds of your fellow St. Louisans and Illinoisans and thus contribute toward helping to make the vital program of full employment a reality? One way you can do this is to say, 'Deliver it, please!' whenever you make a purchase of merchandise.

"During the war we were told that it was the patriotic thing to carry home our purchases because of the acute manpower shortage, because men and women in the service trades were needed in war plants and in the military services, and because of the rubber, gasoline and transportation scarcity. As a result, patient and patriotic citizens struggled with awkward parcels and unwieldy packages and made the over-crowded street-cars and buses even more uncomfortable for themselves and others. But that was as it should be.

"Today that emergency is over. The men and women who did their bit in the war plants and in the armed services are once again looking for those prewar jobs of delivering parcels and groceries and that daily bottle or two of fresh milk, and loaves of bread, along with your cleaning and laundry. It is now equally patriotic for us to insist and demand that our purchases be

promptly delivered and thus help restoration to the public of the deliveries it enjoyed before the war—a service that is definitely wanted by the public.

"This is good business as well as enlightened selfishness because every job filled in a service trade means another potential buyer of the products of our mass production industries and our farms. It means another link forged in the golden chain of full employment that our country needs to sustain our democratic, political and economic system in the present postwar period.

"Business firms saved huge sums when deliveries were abandoned, and the record will show that no part of these savings were passed along to the public. Therefore, it will not burden industry to restore prewar truck deliveries.

"**You can make more jobs by refusing to carry your parcels when you go shopping. There isn't even the slightest sparkle of patriotism about carrying packages now or cutting down on your milk and other deliveries.**

"Save time, save that wear and tear on your nerves, and at the same time help create another job by getting in the easy habit of saying: 'Deliver it, please!'"

Appeasers Oppose American Military Training

The same sources that called for isolation before the war are now preaching to the American public against a draft for military training of one year for young men. They cite the atomic bomb as the weapon which makes it unnecessary for any such preparedness.

The appeasement this country was forced to practice with aggressors, particularly Japan, was because we were not prepared.

One year of training will not hurt any young man, and the fact that we are strong will give our representatives strength in diplomatic peace-making with any country that tends toward aggression.

It may be politically smart for congressmen to vote against conscription for a year's military training, but the question is—Is not military training best for the safety of the nation?—*Northwest Teamster.*

AFL Beat Frankenstein in Detroit

United Labor Elected O'Dwyer in New York

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

I WAS much interested in the election in the city of Detroit and in the defeat of Dick Frankenstein, the candidate for mayor. This International Union does not participate in municipal or state elections. The International Union did not inject itself into this election in Detroit. We left the matter entirely with our local people.

Frankenstein was defeated by only 56,000 votes. The Teamsters supported his opponent, Mr. Jeffries, not because they were in love with Mr. Jeffries but because they could not afford to support Frankenstein, knowing very well that if he became mayor all the machinery of city government would be directed against the Teamsters.

The membership of all the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Detroit is close to 25,000. Each man was expected and almost commanded to bring one other vote to the polls besides his own. That would be his wife, his sister, his brother or some friend.

That would make a total of 50,000 votes, which undoubtedly were delivered against Frankenstein. Some of the other American Federation of Labor unions not as large in membership as the Teamsters did the same thing.

That's what defeated Frankenstein—the split in the labor movement which is so pitiful, so regrettable and which condition so-called labor leaders refuse to understand or try to remedy.

It isn't very pleasant to have one decent union man voting against another trade unionist, but that's the condition that obtains wherever the CIO continues to raid and try to disestablish unions by bargaining for their membership, as is going on day after day and month after month in the city of Detroit.

The day after the election I met Mr. Thomas, president of the Automobile Workers, in a hotel in Washington. I respect Mr. Thomas and the work he is doing for his organization. At the same time I realize that Mr. Thomas and others are doing nothing to bring about a better understanding or to cement the ranks of labor. I stated to him just exactly what I am saying here, that Frankenstein was defeated by union men.

That's the story of Detroit. The greatest industrial city in America would be governed by men of labor were it not for the division in labor.

The Teamsters in New York went along and helped and contributed towards the election of Mr. O'Dwyer. It has been stated that they made the largest individual contribution of any labor union to help elect O'Dwyer, whom they believed in and whom they helped to defeat some years ago against LaGuardia.

They worked hand in hand with the PAC. There was no division there at the polls within labor. The Teamsters did the same thing in the national election two years ago. Why? Because in New York City the heads of the CIO and the PAC have prevented raiding legitimate AFL organizations.

In Detroit the CIO has been squabbling over a few men who properly come under the jurisdiction of an AFL union. It is true there are radicals and extremists in the New York CIO unions, but as a whole, with a few exceptions, the men who represent labor in New York do not try to destroy each other's unions by raiding. And that's the answer for the enormous vote O'Dwyer received over all his opponents. There was unity of action and of voting amongst the workers.

N. Y. Dairies Grant 40-Hour Week

2,400 to 3,000 More Jobs Will Be Provided

ON January 15, 1946, a five-day, 40-hour work week will be put into effect in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan milk market.

The wages now paid for 48 hours of work will be maintained. As soon as sufficient men are furnished, time and one-half will be paid for all time worked on the sixth day and for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. This applies both to outside routemen and inside plant men.

The retail routes will continue to be operated seven days a week, servicing individual customers every other day and store deliveries will continue to be made on a six-day, no-Sunday-delivery basis. Plants will continue to operate seven days a week. Thus the substitution of the five-day, 40-hour work week for the six-day work week will require the employment of a considerable number of additional men to relieve the 12,000 employees on the sixth and seventh day of work.

The minimum required will exceed 2,400 and estimates are that over 3,000 new men will be employed under the new program. The New York-New Jersey metropolitan milk market is the largest milk market in the world, servicing a population of ten million consumers who purchase about five million quarts of milk a day.

The notice that the Office of Defense Transportation Order No. 17 limiting the frequency of deliveries would be revoked November 1, revived the controversy between the unions and the milk distributors over the every-other-day retail delivery and six-day wholesale delivery system which the dealers wished to maintain, and the every-day delivery system, retail and wholesale, which the unions wished to re-establish.

The New York dairy companies waged a large-scale campaign to sell retention of the every-other-day delivery system to consum-

ers and employees. Armed with a study financed by the dealers but prepared by agricultural economists of Cornell University which strongly advocated the retention of wartime conservation measures as one means of lowering per-quart distribution costs, the dealers circularized all their customers and their employees with literature which stressed the dealers' desire to retain the every-other-day delivery system.

The five milk locals in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area, under the able and judicious guidance of our First Vice-President Michael J. Cashal, set up a plan to meet the crisis which faced the union and its membership. Taking their cue from the articles published, and the instructions issued by President Tobin, the union countered the publicity campaign of the dealers with a publicity campaign of its own which stressed the fact that the skip-a-day plan retail, and six-day plan wholesale, had narrowed the job opportunities in the New York-New Jersey area and eliminated the jobs of about 1,800 service men formerly employed in that market.

The public attitude as gauged by letters returned to the dealers and response to the unions, seemed to favor both lower milk prices and the unions' campaign for the furnishing of jobs.

As the November 1 deadline neared, neither side showed any signs of yielding from its original position. The dealers held tenaciously to the retention of skip-a-day delivery retail, and six-day delivery wholesale under a six-day work week.

The unions held just as tenaciously to their program requiring return to an every-day delivery system, both retail and wholesale.

Finally the unions served notice on each dealer that the industry-wide labor agreement was based on the daily delivery sys-

tem and any failure to resume daily deliveries by November 1, when the legal barrier against such resumption was lifted, would mean that the dealers were in violation of their contractual obligations and would leave the employees and the unions free to take whatever remedial action they deemed essential to the protection of their interests.

As neither side budged and public tension mounted over the imminence of a conflict which threatened to deprive ten million consumers of milk deliveries, the mayor of New York City, Fiorello H. La Guardia, intervened and summoned representatives of both sides to his office. After hearing the story of each party separately, the mayor arranged for joint conferences to be presided over by his labor advisor, former Judge Edward J. McGuire.

The mayor also arranged to have Dr. Charles Blandford, federal milk market administrator for the New York area, attend the conferences so that he could be fully informed and be ready to take any action needed to safeguard the milk supply, and also to assist in mediation and to act as consultant to the mayor on technical matters relating to the dairy industry.

Judge McGuire opened the joint conferences by stating that the mayor was impressed by the story of both sides. He could see the need for retaining economies in milk distribution, but at the same time he agreed with the unions' position that the job opportunities for returning veterans and displaced war workers was a paramount issue. Judge McGuire closed his opening statement with the declaration of the mayor "that a peaceful solution could be found, must be found, and is confident would be found."

Although much useful information was exchanged, the first few days of conference seemed only to widen the differences. Neither side altered its original position. The unions, however, yielded to the mayor's request to continue discussions beyond the November 1 deadline and gave their word that no strike would be called while discussions were on, despite their feeling that the

dealers had breached the existing contract by failing to return to the every-day delivery system.

On Friday, November 2, when it became apparent that neither party would offer any alternative plans, Judge McGuire asked the parties to discuss the five-day work week as an alternative solution with the understanding that neither side would be prejudicing its position if no agreement was obtained.

Judge McGuire pointed out that a five-day, 40-hour work week had been a union demand in the negotiations for the last contract, and was suggested as an alternative to a return to the every-day delivery system by Arthur Meyer, former impartial chairman of the New York-New Jersey milk industry, in arbitrating a case affecting the same milk dealers and two other unions representing some 300 of their employees engaged as stationary engineers and firemen in which he awarded the five-day, 40-hour work week without any reduction in the straight-time weekly pay based on 48 hours.

After some heated debate, the reluctance of both sides was overcome and the discussions on adoption of a five-day, 40-hour work week began. The companies wanted to discuss it only as a possibility of the future, the unions only as an immediate alternative solution to the job problem facing the industry.

The companies insisted that they were already short-handed and that the union could not supply them with enough men under the present six-day work week. The unions' rejoinder was that the lines of men seeking work through the union offices were growing larger each day, but admitted that they could not supply a minimum of 2,400 new men who would be required to place the industry on a five-day, 40-hour work week in any short space of time.

The unions proposed that if the industry would adopt the five-day, 40-hour basic work week immediately, without any decrease in the weekly wages now paid for the six-day, 48-hour week, the unions would

agree that their members would work the sixth day, between the 40th and 48th hour of any week, for an extra day's pay at straight-time rates until sufficient relief men were furnished the industry, after which time and one-half rates would become effective.

After more heated debate and several separate caucuses of the parties, some of which threatened to split the industry association, the industry offered to adopt a five-day, 40-hour week but insisted that they needed until July on the present six-day work week in order to adapt themselves to the new program. The unions insisted that the change must be made immediately.

As the parties drifted farther apart, La Guardia again stepped into the breach. He had been kept informed in minute detail of every phase of the negotiations. On Sunday afternoon, November 4, he appeared at a joint conference. He told the parties that considerable progress had been made and that in the public interest he could not permit the negotiations to fail. He felt that the five-day, 40-hour work week was the proper solution and since only a matter of an effective date stood between the parties, he was

going to name that date and ask the parties to agree. He named January 15. Though some were extremely reluctant, all finally accepted. Thus, the five-day, 40-hour work week, without reduction in the present 48-hour take-home pay, was adopted in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan milk market and a goal long striven for by the milk unions was achieved.

By a return to every-day delivery service and a six-day work week on retail and wholesale routes the unions could conceivably have forced the employment of 1,200 to 1,500 additional men. On the basis of the new agreement, they can assure the employment of from 2,400 to 3,000 additional men and obtain an extra day's leisure without decrease in weekly pay for all men employed on both retail and wholesale routes; and for inside plant men as well as outside roulemen.

Thus, they chose the alternative which made for the most jobs in the shortest space of time and carried out the instructions of President Tobin that they must assure jobs for returning service men without displacing the workers now employed.

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Industrialists Ask Inflation

THE National Association of Manufacturers advocates the removal of all federal controls over prices. Their spokesmen in Congress propose a constitutional amendment restricting the presidency to two terms.

Thus, with fumbling hands and frivolous minds do the leading political-industrial reactionaries stumble toward the future.

On one hand they propose another depression while on the other they seek to prohibit another Roosevelt to rescue them from it.

Even a congressman should know that if this country is struck by another great depression, it will take more than a constitutional amendment to save the American system of government.

Another depression is the only outcome to the program of the National Association of Manufacturers in removing all price controls. This would mean an immediate and staggering increase in the cost of living.

Rents would skyrocket. So would food and clothing prices. Every man would be bidding against every other man for a place to live.

And with a scarcity of places to live and things to wear would come uncontrolled inflation. Wages would start up the ladder to catch prices. The National Association of Manufacturers knows that. But it also knows that wages never catch up to prices in an inflationary race.

So the NAM has figured that wages would always be far behind prices.

That makes bigger profits, thinks the NAM, rubbing its hands. But it also makes bigger depressions.

If the NAM or anyone else wants to know where this would lead us, it is necessary only to look back to the last war. It was followed by a boom.

Free enterprise had a Roman holiday. Then came the crash and the Hoovervilles.

This time the inflation would be worse because goods are scarcer than they were after the last war. Therefore the crash would be worse, too.

Probably the NAM understands all this and believes it can weather another depression with the profits it piled up during the war.

But the poor, stupid congressmen who follow the NAM program should realize that they are worrying about the wrong thing. They want to make sure there won't be a Roosevelt. If we get the depression they are asking for, there won't be a Congress.

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